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Investigation of a novel predictive biomarker profile for the outcome of periodontal treatment

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Running title: Biomarkers for predicting treatment outcome

Key findings: A combination of the levels of five biomarkers gave a high level of prediction of the likely outcome of conventional, non-surgical treatment of periodontal sites.

Conflict of Interest and Sources of Funding Statement

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Abstract (230 words)

Background: An ability to predict the response to conventional non-surgical treatment of a periodontal site would be advantageous. However, so far the biomarkers or tests devised to achieve this have lacked sensitivity. The aim of this study was to assess the ability of a novel combination of biomarkers to predict the outcome of treatment of patients with chronic periodontitis.

Methods: GCF and subgingival plaque were collected from 77 patients at 3 representative sites, 1 healthy ($\leq 3\text{mm}$) and 2 diseased ($\geq 6\text{mm}$) at baseline and at 3 and 6-months post treatment. Patients received standard nonsurgical periodontal treatment at each time point as appropriate. The outcome measure was improvement in pocket depth of $\geq 2\text{mm}$. Concentrations of active enzymes (MMP 8, elastase and sialidase) in GCF and subgingival plaque levels of *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Tannerella forsythia* and *Fusobacterium nucleatum* were analysed for prediction of the outcome measure.

Results: Using threshold values of MMP8 (94ng/ μl), elastase (33ng/ μl), sialidase (23ng/ μl), *P. gingivalis* (0.23%) and *T. forsythia* (0.35%), Receiver Operating Characteristic curves analysis demonstrated that these biomarkers at baseline could differentiate healthy from diseased sites (sensitivity and specificity $\geq 77\%$). Furthermore, logistic regression showed that this combination of the above biomarkers at baseline provided accurate predictions of treatment outcome ($\geq 92\%$).

Conclusion: The 'finger print' of GCF enzymes and bacteria described here offers a way to predict the outcome of non-surgical periodontal treatment on a site-specific basis.

Key words: Periodontitis; Gingival crevicular fluid; Prognosis;;; Microbiology

Introduction

While diagnosis of periodontal disease *per se* is well established and employs easy to use and relatively non-invasive procedures, there are a number of limitations. Specifically, an ability to predict the response to treatment or the likelihood of future tissue breakdown is absent^{1,2,3}. Thus, there is a need for alternative diagnostic approaches that could be applied at initial triage and be used to direct treatment planning regimens. One approach is the use of biomarkers^{3,4}.

Various molecular biomarkers for periodontitis have been examined⁵⁻⁷, particularly in saliva, plaque and gingival crevicular fluid (GCF). Although, a focus has been on GCF constituents^{8,9}, most of the tests devised so far have lacked sensitivity. This is likely to be due to the complex nature of periodontitis such that a single parameter is unlikely to be sufficiently discriminating^{10,11}. Our team previously identified as part of a pilot study that a combination of high levels of three GCF enzymes, prior to treatment provided a predictive value of the outcome of conventional non-surgical treatment of 88%, compared to 61% for each enzyme alone¹². The biomarkers were easily assayed and were representative of inflammation (MMP-8, elastase) and physiologically relevant bacterial community activity (sialidase).

As well as GCF biochemical biomarkers, presence and levels of key bacteria have been used as possible biomarkers of disease. Most attention has been directed at *P. gingivalis* and *T. forsythia*, members of the so-called 'red complex' of periodontopathogens^{13,14}, since these bacteria are generally found at higher levels in association with disease. In this longitudinal clinical study we have extended our earlier findings using MMP8, elastase and sialidase to a larger cohort of patients and determined whether addition of key bacteria to these GCF enzyme activities

could provide a profile with enhanced predictive value for the outcome of non-surgical periodontal treatment.

Materials and methods

Patient population

The prospective study was approved by the NRES Committee Yorkshire and Humberside, (study number: 13/YH/0114, 16th May 2013). Patients attended the Periodontology Clinic in the Charles Clifford Dental Hospital, Sheffield, UK between 2013 and 2015. Potential participants were screened by the consultant periodontist (AR) against the inclusion criteria of age ≥ 18 years, possession of ≥ 20 teeth, diagnosis of chronic periodontitis with several diseased sites. Three individual sites were chosen at random for study including one deep bleeding (DB; $\geq 6\text{mm}$), one deep non-bleeding (NB; $\geq 6\text{mm}$) and one healthy ($\leq 3\text{mm}$) site. For the diseased sites these were the deepest and most accessible sites available. Patient exclusion criteria were receipt of antibiotics or periodontal treatment in the 3 months preceding the study, pregnancy and lactation, a history of systemic disease or medication that may affect the periodontal condition. The subjects did not use chlorhexidine. Written consent was obtained from individuals entering the study.

Clinical measures and periodontal treatment

Full mouth clinical parameters of probing pocket depth (PPD), plaque index (PI)¹⁵, bleeding on probing (BOP) and clinical attachment level (CAL) were recorded at six sites per tooth. The presence or absence of plaque was identified using a Langer curette and the parameters of PPD, CAL and BOP (within 30sec) were obtained using a UNC15 probe. Two dental therapists, who had been internally calibrated, provided standardised non-surgical treatment to manage their periodontal condition and also collected full mouth clinical data. These workers were blind to the clinical measurements recorded in the data capture forms of previous visits to avoid bias.

Clinical data and samples were collected at baseline, 3 and 6 months. Management included oral hygiene instruction, scaling and root surface debridement under local anaesthesia for sites ≥ 4 mm in depth. A reduction of 2mm or more in PPD from the baseline was taken to indicate that the site had responded to treatment. Sites ≥ 4 mm were reviewed and retreated 3 months and 6 months later as appropriate.

GCF and plaque sample collection and analysis

The sites selected for sampling were isolated and dried with cotton wool, and protected from salivary and blood contamination. Supragingival plaque was removed, the tooth air-dried and GCF collected using paper strips* placed in the entrance of the periodontal crevice or pockets for 30 sec^{4,16}.

The GCF volumes were immediately determined as described by Griffiths¹⁷ or by weighing when their volume was outside the accurate range of the machine[†] (i.e. above 1.7 μ l). To recover the enzymes from the samples, the paper strips were eluted for 1 hour in 105 μ l of sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.3) containing 1% bovine serum albumin. The samples were then centrifuged at 10,000g for 15 minutes by centrifugal filtration[‡]. The GCF samples were analysed immediately for the concentration of active MMP8, elastase and sialidase as described by Gul⁹. Subgingival plaque samples were collected with a sterile curette from the same three representative sites at each time point, placed in 500 μ l sterile PBS and stored at -80°C until DNA was extracted and analysed by 16srRNA qPCR for the levels of *P. gingivalis*, *T. forsythia* and *F. nucleatum*. (Supplementary methods). The enzyme and bacterial parameters in all samples were analysed by a single independent investigator. Similar methodology has been used by others¹⁸.

* Periopaper® strips, Oraflow Inc., Plainview, NY, USA

† Periotron 8000, Oraflow Inc., Plainview, NY, USA

‡ Millipore Ltd, UK

Statistical methods

All statistical methods employed were under the direction of a senior statistician of the Statistical Services Unit, The University of Sheffield. Analysis was undertaken to investigate the mean clinical mouth score and individual site scores at each time point to confirm that treatment was successful at most sites for the majority of patients. Subsequent analysis looked at the ability of the biomarker values to predict clinical outcome (PPD) at 6 months. Only data applying to subjects who completed the study were analysed.

The “continuous” data were tested for normal distribution and thereafter subjected to appropriate parametric/non-parametric testing (Shapiro-Wilk test). The Kruskal Wallis test was used to find the statistically significant differences in biomarker values in the three selected sites and at each time point. Correlations between clinical measures and biomarker values were evaluated using Spearman’s correlation. An improvement of $\geq 2\text{mm}$ in PPD was used to dichotomise the outcome variable at 6 months.

Receiver operating characteristic curves (ROC) were produced for each biomarker and the areas under the curves (AUCs) were used to determine threshold points that produced the highest diagnostic sensitivity and specificity.

To determine whether the ‘biomarker profile’ is a useful prognostic tool for treatment outcome, logistic regression analysis was performed with baseline continuous values of biomarker levels (as predictors) versus the binary outcome measure 6 months after treatment as dependent variable. Regression analysis with backward stepwise technique was used to exclude redundant biomarkers¹². All variables included in the final multivariate model were determined to be independent through

the assessment of their co-linearity. Odds ratio (OR) estimates and their confidence intervals (CI) were calculated and statistical significance was defined as $P \leq 0.05$. Statistical power was calculated on the basis that 10 patients should be recruited for each of the 10 variables. These variables were the 2 types of sites investigated (DB and NB), 3 enzymes, 3 bacteria, 1 for the subject variable and 1 for the change from baseline to 6 months.

For validation against independent data, the baseline continuous values of biomarkers from the pilot study¹² were dichotomised using the threshold points from this study. Similarly, the current study was re-analysed using the threshold values derived from the pilot study¹². Logistic regression was used with binary baseline enzyme values using these dichotomised prognostic cut-off points as predictors against binary treatment outcome data. All calculations were performed using a statistical software package [§].

Results

Patients

101 patients were invited to join the study, 2 patients were excluded according to the inclusion/exclusion criteria, 2 failed to attend further appointments and 8 declined to participate. The 89 remaining patients (44 males and 45 females) had a mean age of 49.7 ± 8.9 years (range 30 - 70 years) (30% 30-39, 30% 40-49, 20% 50-59 and 20% 60 or above), 83 completed the 3-month review and 77 completed the full study, of which 8 were smokers. No adverse events were reported as a consequence of the study.

Clinical data

[§] SPSS version 20; SPSS Inc., Chicago IL, USA

The extent of disease ranged from moderate to severe chronic periodontitis as defined by the periodontal disease classification system of 1999¹⁹.

Full mouth data

Following initial treatment, plaque (PI) and bleeding (BOP) reductions were statistically significant and retreatment at 3 months resulted in further reductions. At baseline, approximately two thirds of sites had PPD ≤ 3 mm while the remainder were almost equally distributed between PPD of 4-5mm and ≥ 6 mm. At 3 months, the mean percentage of sites with PPD ≤ 3 mm increased while the mean percentage of sites with PPD ≥ 6 mm had decreased ($p < 0.001$). At 6 months, additional significant improvements were seen, with the mean percentage of healthy sites increasing to 82 ± 11 % and the mean percentage of sites with PPD ≥ 6 mm decreasing to 3% ($P < 0.0001$).

Diseased sites sampled

Of the sites that were sampled the mean PPDs at baseline for NB sites (6.7 ± 1.1 mm) and DB sites (6.8 ± 1.2 mm) were not significantly different from each other. At 3 months after initial treatment, the mean PPDs for both types of sites showed statistically significant decreases (ANOVA) to 5.3 ± 1.6 mm ($p = 0.0001$) and 5.3 ± 1.5 mm ($p = 0.0001$) respectively and further reductions to 4.4 ± 1.6 mm ($p = 0.0001$) and 4.5 ± 1.7 mm ($p = 0.0001$), respectively were seen following the second treatment phase.

The response to treatment of each of the individual DB and NB sites that were sampled are shown in Figures 1 and Supplementary Figure 1 respectively. At 6 months, 105 sites showed improvement (defined as ≥ 2 mm improvement in PPD), however, 48 sites did not respond adequately. These included 6 NB sites (8%) and 13 DB sites (17%) that only partially improved (< 2 mm), 12 NB sites (16%) and 8

DB sites (10%) that remained unchanged and 5 NB sites (7%) and 4 DB sites (5%) that deteriorated. Responses were similar amongst the subjects who smoked, with 63% of diseased sites (NB and DB) improving by ≥ 2 mm in PPD over the period.

Biomarker levels

All of the biomarkers tested revealed significant differences in average levels between diseased and healthy sites, but bleeding and non-bleeding diseased sites at baseline did not differ (Supplementary Table 1). Sites that failed to respond to treatment adequately after 6 months (i.e. < 2 mm reduction in PPD) generally had higher levels of all biomarkers at baseline (Table 1). Over the treatment period, comparing baseline measures with those at 6 months, all biomarkers showed a statistically significant decrease at diseased sites (Figure 2 and detailed in Supplementary Table 2) and the reductions in biomarkers correlated with reduction in PPD and outcome of treatment with the exception of levels of *F. nucleatum* (Supplementary Table 2).

Threshold values

ROC curves, were used to evaluate the ability of biomarkers in GCF and plaque to identify whether the site is diseased or healthy. Threshold points with the highest sensitivity and specificity were selected for each of the biomarkers at baseline (Table 2 and Supplementary Figure 2). Furthermore, the values of MMP8, elastase, sialidase *P. gingivalis* and *T. forsythia* showed high sensitivity (77 – 86%) and specificity (79 – 86%) and areas under the curves (0.79 – 0.92) for diagnosis of disease.

Predictive value

To determine whether the 'biomarker profile' is a useful prognostic tool for treatment

outcome, logistic regression analysis was performed with baseline biomarker levels as independent variables versus the outcome measure of $\geq 2\text{mm}$ improvement of PPD at the 6 month time point as dependent variable. The data are summarised in Tables 3 and 4. For all diseased sites, the three enzyme levels together (MMP8, elastase, sialidase) were able to predict treatment outcome with $\geq 80\%$ certainty. Bacterial levels alone were able to predict treatment outcome with $\geq 74\%$ certainty but, when combined with the enzyme biomarkers there was an increase in prediction value to $\geq 92\%$ (Table 3). The odds ratio and confidence interval of these biomarkers are shown in Table 4. Backward stepwise logistic regression was used to exclude the variables that could not add any significant predictive value to the combination and it was found that *F. nucleatum* was a redundant variable ($p > 0.05$) while the others were not. Furthermore, each individual biomarker alone was not able to predict treatment outcome at a level greater than the null hypothesis (61% in NB and 62.5% in DB sites; Table 3).

Validation of the predictive value of the ‘biomarker profile’

The threshold levels of the GCF enzymes arrived at in this study were used to test their sensitivity and specificity for diagnosis and for prognostic value against an independent data set. The data used were those reported in the earlier pilot study¹² comprising 22 independent patients. Again ROC curves were used to identify specificity and sensitivity and logistic regression to determine predictive value but using only GCF enzymes. The diagnostic value of those thresholds was as high for the independent validating patient cohort as it was for the patients in this study (Supplementary Table 3). Also, the prognostic value of the enzyme threshold levels to predict the treatment outcome ($\geq 2\text{mm}$ PPD improvement) was as high (84%) for the independent validation patient cohort as it was for the patients in this study ($> 80\%$) (Supplementary Table 4).

Discussion

The key finding of the study presented here is that combined high levels of three GCF enzymes and two bacteria provide a good prediction for the outcome of non-surgical treatment on a site specific basis. . While it is acknowledged that there are several limitations to the use of biomarkers for diagnosing/predicting disease outcome (e.g. appropriate marker selection, validation and robustness of analysis), and these can dramatically affect their predictive value, such limitations can be reduced by using combinations of different biomarkers, each of which alone may not be usefully predictive. The rationale for the study, therefore, was based on the premise that periodontal disease has a multifactorial aetiology and so combinations of several host and bacterial biomarkers are more likely to provide useful diagnostic and prognostic information than single biomarkers. Indeed no individual biomarker has yet been demonstrated to be sufficiently reliable for clinical use^{5,6,7,11}.

We did not seek to discover new, untried biomarkers but we utilised ones for which there has been clear evidence of association with disease. MMP-8 and elastase were selected because they are secreted by neutrophils²⁰. Sialidase was selected as it is mainly of bacterial origin and produced by the red-complex pathogens *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Tannerella forsythia* and *Treponema denticola* with evidence that it plays a role in pathogenesis^{21,22}. Furthermore our pilot study identified raised sialidase in GCF of diseased sites¹², while others detected *Tannerella* sialidase gene (*nanH*) at high levels in periodontal plaque RNA²³. These enzymes have been investigated individually by others in relation to periodontal disease²⁴⁻²⁷ but not in combination and here we have also included assessment of the level of selected key bacterial species considered to be aetiologically important contributors to chronic periodontitis and its progression as potential biomarkers²⁸⁻³⁰. While ideally one would conduct a qPCR study of a larger number of bacterial *spp.*, for practical reasons (particularly availability of control DNA material) and given their

prominence and close-association, we focussed on *P. gingivalis* and *T. forsythia* as representative 'red-complex' periodontal pathogens¹⁴. However, we acknowledge that ideally we would have included *T. denticola* or *Filifactor alocis*. We did, however, include *F. nucleatum* as a positive internal control since that would be expected to be present in all samples as it acts as a 'bridging' species in the oral biofilm^{31,32}. Moreover, plaque samples were collected using curettes, which others have shown to yield higher levels of bacterial DNA than paper points³².

Our findings strongly suggest that baseline concentrations of active MMP8, elastase and sialidase can not only be used to diagnose a diseased site but when combined also predict its likely response to treatment. The enzyme levels correlated with initial PPD, and with the exception of sialidase is in agreement with other information in the literature³⁴⁻³⁸. Our pilot study was the first to report the predictive value of sialidase in combination¹² and those data have been upheld in this larger cohort study. In both this and our pilot study we used the ROC curve to determine whether a given enzyme level could act as a threshold point to differentiate health from disease. The resultant diagnostic sensitivity and specificity for each enzyme was >78%, which for MMP-8 and elastase is in keeping with some earlier studies^{6,7,39-41}.

While these findings for diagnosis are useful, we feel that the primary value of a 'biomarker profile' would be if it is able to predict the outcome of non-surgical periodontal treatment or disease progression. Consequently in the current study we looked beyond the diagnostic value of the biomarkers and used backward stepwise logistic regression to evaluate each biomarker's contribution to the 'profile's' predictive value. The latter were judged against the primary treatment outcome measure (i.e. an improvement of 2mm in PPD^{11,42})

These findings expand and improve upon recent reports that a raised MMP8 level is a good predictor of treatment outcome^{7,11,41}, and that elastase might be useful for predicting disease progression^{43,44}. In addition, while Beighton²⁵ showed that sialidase could differentiate between gingivitis and periodontitis, to the best of our knowledge we are the first to report the correlation of initial GCF sialidase levels with treatment outcome.

The mere presence and absence of key bacterial species is not sufficient to distinguish healthy sites from diseased sites and it is generally accepted that an increase in the level of certain species is important⁴⁵⁻⁴⁸. Indeed we found that the proportions of *P. gingivalis* and *T. forsythia* above the critical threshold points of 0.23% and 0.35% respectively, were associated with disease (sensitivities and specificities > 77%). In terms of response to treatment, while there is much data indicating that the levels of *T. forsythia* and *P. gingivalis* at diseased sites reduce during treatment, there is a shortage of data on the usefulness of these bacteria as prognostic tools and the current study contributes to filling this research gap. Using logistic regression analysis we found that high levels of *P. gingivalis* and *T. forsythia* at were associated with sites that failed to respond to treatment compared with sites that did respond. This is in agreement with some findings in a study by Kinney⁷. Consequently by adding the levels of these species into the 'profile' of the three GCF enzymes, the predictive power for treatment outcome was raised from ~80% to >92%. It should be stressed, therefore, that our findings strongly indicate that high levels of the three enzymes, supplemented by high levels of *P. gingivalis* *T. forsythia*, at initial assessment predicts a poor outcome for those sites when conventional treatment is used. Thus, knowledge of the total combined profile of these biomarkers at patient assessment provides information that is useful in directing treatment.

To validate the predictive value of this 'biomarker profile, we tested the threshold values determined here against the clinical data of an independent cohort of 22 patients. These patients have been described previously by Gul¹² but only GCF enzyme data were available for these subjects so we could only validate against the three enzyme biomarkers. The enzyme threshold points determined here maintained a high level of sensitivity and specificity for predicting the outcome of treatment proving that they are reliable in different sample cohorts. Further testing is required, however, particularly in cohorts of challenging patients, for example those with diabetes mellitus.

We also acknowledge some limitations to the study, in addition to those mentioned earlier, but feel that despite these the work and the study not only stands alone but also presents novel aspects and avenues for study and diagnosis of periodontal disease. Firstly, our power calculation indicated an ideal study population of 100 would be required, but while we encountered some patient drop-out (12/101) we calculated early on in the work that both levels of *Fusobacterium* and a lack of differences in response between DB and NB sites essentially made them redundant variables and so our study was adequately powered. In addition we found during the study that bleeding on probing (BoP) was too variable a measure given its subjective nature and so employed a more rigorous primary outcome measure of ≥ 2 mm improvement in PPD which is accepted as being outside inter-examiner variability¹¹.

Examining all sites in a patient would be the ultimate aim given the site-specific nature of chronic periodontitis, but this was not feasible in this study due to patient numbers and time required. However, finding that the data from this study patient cohort matches that from an independent study group provides strong validation and confidence in our findings. Finally, it would be of great interest to examine the relationship between the chosen biomarkers and disease onset, transition from

gingivitis to periodontitis, or whether a site is undergoing active destruction, all avenues that further work should explore to improve prognosis and guide treatment.

Conclusion

This study has shown that knowledge of the levels of three GCF enzymes plus two bacterial species at a site comprises a unique 'biomarker profile' or fingerprint that is useful for predicting the outcome of periodontal treatment. This is important since one of the commonest decisions that periodontists must make is whether to provide rigorous treatment, such as surgery plus systemic antibiotic therapy, or whether to limit treatment to more conservative measures (scaling and root surface debridement). While clearly taking this data forward to producing a chairside test is challenging, our data indicate that this is an avenue worth pursuing and that this 'biomarker profiling' might aid in treatment regimen decision making and thus improve patient outcomes for this chronic hard-to-treat but large global burden disease.

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Figure Legends

Figure 1

Chart showing changes in PPD of all deep bleeding (DB) sites from baseline to 6 months post treatment. ● Baseline PPD; □ Site did not change;

■ Site improved by ≥ 2 mm; ■ Site improved by < 2 mm; ■ Site deteriorated

Figure 2

Chart showing changes in the six biomarkers at all healthy, deep non-bleeding (NB) and deep bleeding (DB) sites from baseline to 6 months post treatment.

Tables

Table 1. Analysis of baseline median biomarker levels (ng/μl enzymes; % total bacteria) in respondent sites (n= 105) versus non-respondent sites (n= 48).

Disease sampled site	Biomarker (Baseline)	Respondent (median)	Non-Respondent (median)	p value*
NB sites	MMP8	122	231	0.003
	Elastase	68	307	0.001
	Sialidase	10	26	0.001
	<i>Pg</i> %	0.58	2.3	0.007
	<i>Tf</i> %	0.1	5.64	0.0001
	<i>Fn</i> %	4.03	4.19	0.6
DB sites	MMP8	138	352	0.001
	Elastase	53	447	0.001
	Sialidase	4.2	35	0.001
	<i>Pg</i> %	0.88	3.58	0.0001
	<i>Tf</i> %	0.3	7.13	0.0001
	<i>Fn</i> %	4.82	4.14	0.53

* Kruskal Wallis

Table 2. Diagnostic properties of specific thresholds of the three GCF enzymes and key bacteria in plaque

Variable	Threshold (ng/μl)	Sensitivity%/ Specificity%	Area under the curve	95% CI for OR		p value
				LCL	UCL	
MMP8	94	86/83	0.92	0.89	0.95	0.0001
Elastase	33	78/80	0.87	0.83	0.91	0.0001
Sialidase	2.3	79/79	0.79	0.72	0.83	0.0001
<i>Pg</i> %	0.23	77/86	0.81	0.71	0.86	0.0001
<i>Tf</i> %	0.35	78/84	0.8	0.77	0.89	0.0001
<i>Fn</i> %	2.94	65/65	0.62	0.52	0.71	0.017

LCL lower confidence limit; UCL upper confidence limit

Table 3. Logistic regression analysis with 2mm PPD improvement (at 6 months) as the dependent variable.

	Method	NB sites Predictive	DB sites Predictive
GCF biomarkers	All variables	81.3%(MMP8, elastase, sialidase)	80.3% (MMP8, elastase, sialidase,)
Bacterial biomarkers	All	76% (<i>Pg</i> %, <i>Tf</i> %, <i>Fn</i> %)	76% (<i>Pg</i> %, <i>Tf</i> %, <i>Fn</i> %)
	Stepwise (backward conditional)	76% (<i>Pg</i> %, <i>Tf</i> %)	74% (<i>Pg</i> %, <i>Tf</i> %)
Combined GCF enzymes and bacterial biomarkers	(MMP8, elastase, sialidase, <i>Pg</i> %, <i>Tf</i> %)	92%	93.3%
Each single biomarker		61%	62.5%

Pg: *P. gingivalis*, *Tf*: *T. forsythia*, *Fn*: *F. nucleatum*

Table 4 Summary of logistic regression for each individual explanatory variable for response of diseased sites by 6 months post treatment.

Disease sampled site	Predictor variable	Effects (β)	Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI for OR		p value *
				LCL	UCL	
NB	MMP8	-0.005	0.995	0.99	1.3	0.006
	Elastase	-0.006	0.994	0.99	1.2	0.002
	Sialidase	-0.002	0.998	0.99	1.2	0.03
	<i>Pg</i> %	-1.2	0.28	0.1	0.7	0.001
	<i>Tf</i> %	-0.6	0.53	0.3	0.7	0.001
	<i>Fn</i> %	-0.05	0.94	0.5	1.6	0.8
DB	MMP8	-0.005	0.995	0.99	1.3	0.007
	Elastase	-0.005	0.995	0.99	1.3	0.001
	Sialidase	-0.006	0.994	0.99	1.3	0.001
	<i>Pg</i> %	-0.32	0.68	0.4	1.1	0.01
	<i>Tf</i> %	-0.5	0.55	0.3	0.7	0.001
	<i>Fn</i> %	0.12	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.4

Pg: *P. gingivalis*, *Tf*: *T. forsythia*, *Fn*: *F. nucleatum*. * Mann Whitney test

Figure 1

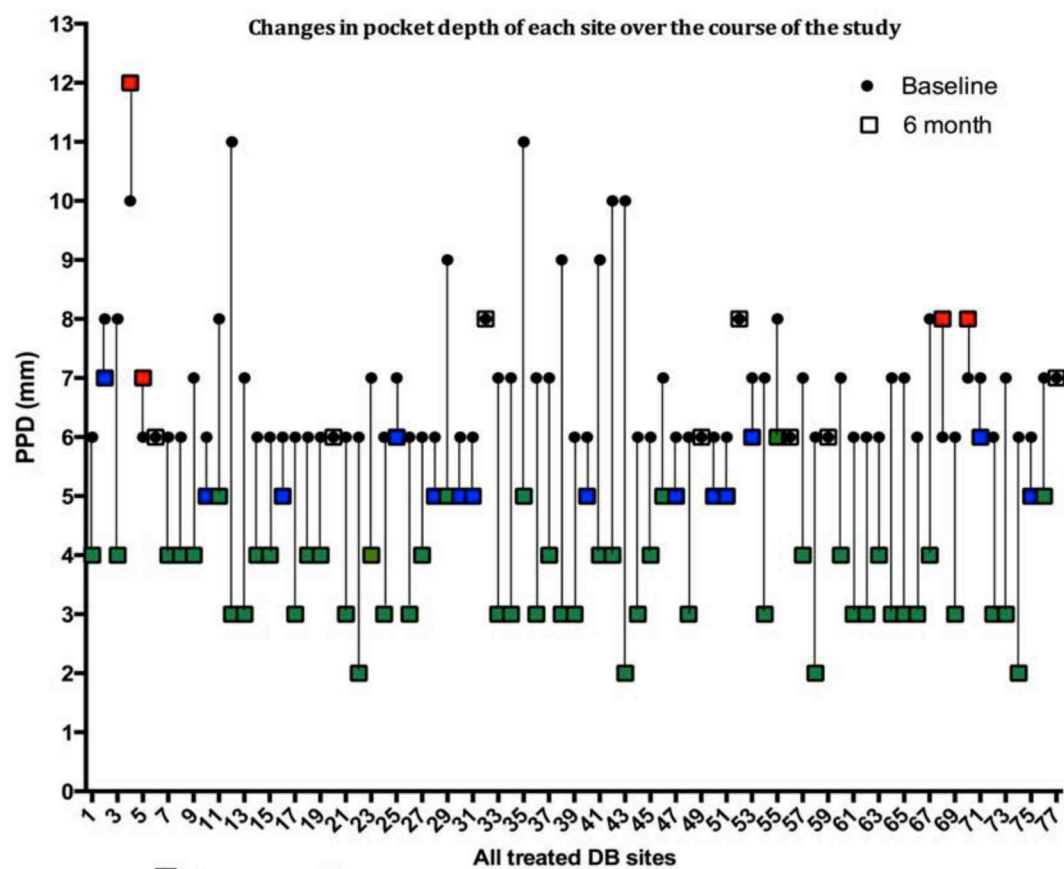


Figure 2

